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AND
PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

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DOCUMENTS accompanying the Secretary of State's REPORTS.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

[No. 13.]

Nueva Orleans, 1 Marzo, 1797.

Mui ſeñor mio: He recibido con muchra ſatisfacion la appreciable de V. S. de 27 Febrolo paſſado en que ſe ſerve participarme ſe arrivo a eſa plaza con el caracter ne Comiſarco por los Eſtados Unides de America para la demarcacion de limites entre les territorios de S. M. C. y los de los dechos Eſtados.

Me canſa igualmente la mayor complacencia el teſtimonio que V. S. me de la corbanidad y atencones que ha recivido de los Comandantes de las fuertes, quienes han correſpondido a las intenciones del gobierna, a mis ordenis, y a los principios generales de la nacion, y no dudo que en qualquiera oportunidad en contraranidos eſpanidas igual y reciproca correſpondencia de parte de les cindadonis de los Eſtados Unidos.

Dios, &c.

Beni, de V. S.

Su mas aot. ſerr.

EL BARON DE CARONDOLET.

Dr. Don Andrew Ellicott.

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[No. 14.]

Extract of a letter from Winthrop Sargeant, Eſq. ſecretary of the government of the north-weſtern territory, to the ſecretary of ſtate, dated Cincinnati, June 3, 1797.

General Wilſon ſending off an expreſs I ſeize the occaſion to tranſcribe for you ſome paragraphs from a weſtern letter.

"The Spaniards are reinforcing their upper poſts on the Miſſiſippi conſiderably—Gen. Howard, an Iriſhman, in the quality of commander in chief, with upwards of 300 men, arrived at St. Louis, and employed in erecting very formidable works. It likewiſe appears through various channels that they are inviting a great number of Indians of the territory to croſs the Miſſiſippi, and for this expreſs purpoſe Mr. Larromie, an officer in the pay of the crown, made a tour through all this country laſt fall; ſince which time ſeveral Indians have been ſent on the ſame errand—and generally furniſhed with plenty of cash to defray their expences."

"A large party of Delawares paſſed down White river about the 6th of May on their way to the Spaniſh ſide, bearing the national flag of Spain, ſent them from St. Louis."

"They (the Spaniards) have above the mouth of the Ohio, on the Miſſiſippi, ſeveral row-galleys with cannon."

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[No. 15 is the letter from Mr. Pickering of July 1, to the Britiſh Miniſter, and No. 16 is the Britiſh Miniſter's reply dated July 2—both publiſhed in laſt Friday's paper.]

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[No. XVII.]

Department of State.

Philadelphia, April 27th, 1797.

SIR,

This week I received your letter expreſſing your acceptance of the office of diſtrict attorney for Georgia. I was gratified by the information, and hope your health may be re-eſtabliſhed and enable you to continue to hold and exerciſe it.

Within a few days, the Spaniſh Miniſter, the Chevalier d'Yrujo has written me as follows:

"I know to a certainty that the Engliſh have made propoſitions to general Clarke of Georgia in order to obtain his powerful influence in that ſtate, in conjunction with ſome perſons who might make a diverſion or ſerious attack againſt Florida; and I doubt not that in conſequence of this my advice, the executive government will take ſuitable ſteps for effectually preventing the rights of neutrality being infringed by Georgia, to the prejudice of the poſſeſſions of the king my maſter.'

His letter has been laid before the Preſident of the United States, by whoſe direction I have now to deſire you immediately to enquire into the fact aſſerted by the Spaniſh Miniſter; and if any diſcovery ſhall be made of the deſigns to violate our neutral duties, and eſpecially of forming an expedition againſt the territories of his Catholic majeſty, from the territory of the United States, in defiance of their laws, and particularly of the act of congreſs for the puniſhment of crimes againſt the United States, paſſed on the 5th of June 1794—that you will take the moſt proper and effectual meaſures for fruſtrating ſuch deſigns; and if the ſame ſhall be manifeſted by any overt acts, to cauſe the offenders to be arreſted and ſecured, that they may be brought to condign puniſhment. Independently of the aid, which if neceſſary you will require of the government of Georgia, the commanding officer of the federal troops in that ſtate, will be directed by the ſecretary of war to afford you all the aſſiſtance in his power.

I ſhall be obliged by your acknowledging the receipt of this letter, and by a communication of the reſult of your enquiries into the ſubject of it.

I am, Sir, with great reſpect,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Charles Jackſon, Eſq.
Diſtrict Attorney for
the ſtate of Georgia.

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[No. XVIII.]

Extract of a letter from Charles Jackſon, Eſq. Diſtrict Attorney of Georgia, to the Secretary of State, dated Savannah, 22d May, 1797.

SIR,

Your letter of the 27th ultimo, I had the honor to receive ſome few days paſt. It has remained unanſwered until the preſent moment, that I might enable myſelf to aſcertain whether or not the ſuſpicions entertained by the Spaniſh miniſter, reſpecting general Clarke, as expreſſed in your letter, were well founded. I have made diligent enquiry, and cannot find any perſon here that knows any thing of the buſineſs, or that entertains a belief of the kind. Clarke was concerned in a former expedition againſt Florida in conjunction with the French, and violent antipathies to the Engliſh. From theſe circumſtances, and from the matter being unknown to the citizens here, I am led to doubt the truth of the report altogether. It might not be improper to add, that he is far from being the man of influence ſuggeſted by the Spaniſh miniſter. But ſhould it happen contrary to my expectation that Clark ſhould be daring enough to attempt a violation of the laws of the Union, by accepting a commiſſion, as has been mentioned, no exertions ſhall be wanting on my part to bring him to puniſhment, and ſhould it be neceſſary, I ſhall direct the marſhall to call to his aid the federal troops.—But I have no doubt on my own part, but the civil authority has ſufficient ſtrength in this ſtate, to carry into effect the laws of the Union.

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[No. XIX.]

Rotterdam, May 9th, 1797.

DEAR SIR,

Although in the poſtſcript to the original and quadruplicate of No. 15, forwarded to day, I have mentioned the lateſt intelligence, yet as I find that the ſchooner Mary, of Boſton, captain Hall, is to ſail from this port to morrow, I beg leave to mention again, that a ſummary of ſome of the articles of the preliminaries of the treaty of peace, between France and the Emperor, are arrived here this morning, "The Emperor cedes Belgium to the French republic; he recognizes the independence of the republic of Lombardy. He admits the extenſion of the French boundaries,' to the limits already preſcribed by the conſtitution and laws."—Therefore the Meuſe, and not the Rhine is to be the boundary. Buonaparte's flanks and rear, were threatened when the preliminaries were agreed upon. The Auſtrians had recovered the Tyrol, Friuli and Trieſte.

I received accounts to day, that the Juliana, from Norfolk, in Virginia, is taken and carried into Havre, and that the Juno, Rainbow, and Charlotte, all three from Charleſton, and the Hebe from Savannah, are captured and carried into Nantz, and in all probability will be condemned for want of a "role d'equipage" certified by a public officer, agreeably to the regulation preſcribed by France.

I enclosed you in (No. 15, the original of which I ſent by capt. Simpſon, of the Republican, via Baltimore, the duplicate by capt. Goodrich of the Lydia, via New-York; the triplicate by capt. Harrington, of the Eliza to Philadelphia, and the quadruplicate to the care of Mr. King) copies of citizen Merlin's letter to Mr. Skipwith conſul general at Paris, in which he ſays, that when we become juſt and grateful, and break our incredible treaty with England, France will deſiſt from her preſent conduct with reſpect to us. I refer you to the copies tranſmitted as above, for the particulars of this curious letter; it is now publiſhed as official in the "Reducteur."

Major Mountflorence informed me by the letter received to day, "that he had drawn a reply to it; but that it had been judged not proper to be ſent, but that in lieu thereof it had been propoſed to inform the miniſter by a ſhort note, that the perſiſting in the former reſolutions and not authorized by the government of the United States to enter into a formal diplomatic diſcuſſion, on the ſubject therein mentioned, a copy of his letter of the 4th Floreal, ſhould be tranſmitted to our ſecretary of ſtate."

I remain with real reſpect and eſteem,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.

Co. Pickering, Sec. of the U. States

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

Accompanying a confidential meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, and laid before the Houſe of Repreſentatives, on Monday the 3d July, 1797.

War-Office, 30th June, 1797.

The ſecretary of war has the honor reſpectfully to report to the Preſident of the United States, the annexed extracts of letters from brigadier-general Wilkinſon and lieut. col. Hamtrack, relative to certain cauſes which may have affected the diſpoſition of the Indians on the Weſtern frontiers, as alſo extracts of diſpatches to brigadier general Wilkinſon and capt. Guion, reſpecting the conduct to be obſerved by the latter officer on his arrival at the Natchez and Walnut-Hills; with copies of a correſpondence between his excellency Manuel de Gayoſo de Lemos, and lieutenant Piercy Pope, of the corps of the artilleriſts and engineers, and commandant of the advanced guard of the troops of the United States, deſtined to take poſſeſſion of thoſe poſts, which exhibit the reaſons that had prevented his receiving them.

The ſecretary further reports a copy of a letter from William Blount, ſenator from the ſtate of Tenneſſee (the original of which is believed to be in his own hand writing) addreſſed to James Carey, interpreter to the Cherokee nation, and aſſiſtant to the Indian factory at Tellico, in Tenneſſee, who had received it, and which had ſince come to the hands of the principal of that factory.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

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[No. I.]

Extract of a letter from the ſecretary of war, to brigadier general James Wilkinſon, dated War-Office, 9th of June, 1797.

"Yeſterday the ſecretary of ſtate received letters from Mr. Ellicott, by which it would appear that ſcruples on the part of governor Gayoſo, had retarded the evacuation of the poſts.

"Theſe ſcruples or objections are, firſt, That in his opinion the forts ought to be demoliſhed—2d, That he thought it neceſſary to continue his force in that quarter till the claims of Spaniſh ſubjects to lands ſhould be adjuſted by negociation.

"As to the firſt, our officer may be inſtructed to agree to the demolition of the works if inſiſted on. As to the ſecond, he will aſſure the governor that he is authorized to ſay, that no perſon ſhall be diſturbed in his poſſeſſion or property till an opportunity has been afforded to apply to congreſs, and that they may rely upon their claims being adjuſted upon the moſt equitable principles.

"It is to be preſumed, that on receiving theſe explanations, the Spaniſh garriſons will be withdrawn. If, however, contrary to expectation, this ſhould not happen, our officer is to take a ſecure poſition, but not ſo near them as to give any cauſe to the Spaniſh garriſons to apprehend inſult or injury."

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[No. II.]

Extract of a letter from the ſecretary of war to captain Iſaac Guion, commanding a detachment of the troops of the United States, deſtined for the Natchez, dated War-Office, June 10th, 1797.

"I encloſe you a duplicate of my letter to brigadier gen. Wilkinſon, of yeſterday's date, for your government, in caſe he ſhould have left Fort Waſhington, or by any accident be prevented from communicating to you the contents.

"Having a perfect reliance on your prudence and judgment, I cannot doubt but your command will prove ſatisfactory to yourſelf, and advantageous to the United States."

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[No. III.]

Extract of a letter from the ſecretary of war, to captain Iſaac Guion, dated War-Office, June 15th, 1797.

"Should this diſpatch find you, where I expect it will, at the Natchez, and the Spaniſh garriſon ſtill in poſſeſſion of the works at that place, you will be pleaſed to loſe no time in communicating to the commanding officer there, the encloſed copy of a meſſage * from the Preſident of the United States to congreſs, and to the inhabitants of Natchez, its contents, that both may be fully poſſeſſed of the intentions of government. You will alſo inform the Spaniſh commandant, that you are inſtructed to pay the ſtricteſt attention to the engagements the United States have entered into by the treaty with his Catholic majeſty; to permit the demolition of the works; to uſe your utmoſt endeavours to preſerve a continuance of the pacific diſpoſition of the Indians within our limits, towards the ſubjects of his Catholic majeſty, or his Indians; and to prevent their commencing hoſtilities (of which there is no appearance) againſt either, conformably to the 5th article of the ſaid treaty. That you flatter yourſelf, after theſe candid aſſurances, that you will have the immediate pleaſure to announce to the preſident, a full compliance with the treaty, on the part of the commander of his Catholic majeſty's forces within the United States."

* 12th *June*, 1797.

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[No. IV.]

Extract of a letter from brigadier gen. James Wilkinſon, to the ſecretary of war, dated Fort Waſhington, 2d June, '97, received 22d inſtant.

"Lieut. Col. Howard, of the regiment of Louiſiana, an accompliſhed Iriſhman,

has arrived at St. Louis, with four hundred regular troops; he is ſtrengthening the works of that place, and organizing the militia—and I have information, through a confidential channel, that it was determined as early as September laſt, not to give up the poſts on the Miſſiſippi."

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[No. V.]

Extract of a letter from brigadier gen. James Wilkinſon, to the ſecretary of war, dated Fort Waſhington, 4th June, '97, received 22d inſtant.

"Letters from all quarters announce the diſcontents and menacing aſpect of the ſavages; two white men have been recently murdered on the Ohio, below the Cumberland, and the ſavages beyond the Miſſiſippi and thoſe who paſs Maſſac, make no heſitation to avow their purpoſe for war; the Shawaneſe, at the old Tawa towns, are our neareſt neighbours—they profeſs friendſhip, but are making no preparations for a crop, which is a certain indication of their intention to change ground.

"The encloſed extract of a letter from Col. Hamtramck is corroborated by information from Kaſkaſkias, St. Vincennes and Maſſac.

"At the ſame time Col. Howard is ſtrengthening his works at St. Louis, and organizing the militia, who are taken into payment at nine dollars per month."

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[No. VI.]

Extract of a letter from lieut. Col. Hamtramck, to brigadier gen. James Wilkinſon, dated Detroit, 21ſt May, '97.

"The departure of the 4th regiment, & now of the artillery, makes us very weak, it has reduced our guards from officer's guards to non commiſſioned officers, and our ſtrength does not admit of three relieves.

"I have had, for a long time paſt, a large number of Indians—I do not know well their intentions, but I think it would be prudent not to weaken the garriſon more than it is; and I am pretty ſure that both the French and Spaniards have emiſſaries among the Indians. I have it from indubitable authority, that a very large belt from the Spaniards is now travelling through the different nations."

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[No. VII.]

Extract of a letter from lieut. Piercy Pope, to the ſecretary for the department of war, dated camp, 9th May, '97—received 29th June.

SIR,

"I ARRIVED at the Walnut Hills on the 13th of laſt month. Previous to my arrival at that place, orders were lodged with the commandant of that poſt, not to ſuffer my troops to come any lower down until further orders. At this place I remained for eight or ten days, when I received a letter from Gov. Gayoſo, informing me, that he ſhould be happy to ſee myſelf and detachment arrive. I immediately embarked all my troops and moved on to Natchez, at which place I arrived the 24th April, was received extremely well, and every thing appeared to go perfectly right for ſeveral days; the evacuation appeared to be going on with great life, when all at once the military ſtores were immediately ordered back, their troops buſily engaged all night taking back and remounting the cannon; this kind of conduct, I aſſure you, appeared, and ſtill appears ſtrange; they are ſtrengthening the garriſon here, detachments of troops daily arriving: the whole of which are both day and night working and fortifying themſelves; I can't ſay againſt what.—Reinforcements are daily going up to the Walnut Hills—for no other purpoſe but ſtrengthening that place. The militia is ordered to be embodied—this however is a report, though I believe a very juſt one, which has alarmed the inhabitants extremely, who are reſpectable and numerous. I am alſo informed, this evening, that what is called the Mexican regiment are now on their way to garriſon this place and the Walnut Hills. There have been ſeveral attempts made to draw on the Indians upon my troops; I have fully aſcertained this fact, and demanded of the Governor to have a principal actor immediately brought to puniſhment, or ſent out of the country. He has been ſent for, and is now on board of one of the galleys, which is now about deſcending the river."

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[No. VIII.]

Don Manuel Gayoſo de Lemos, to Lieut. Pope.

SIR,

By Mr. Philip Minor I am informed that you was preparing to come down the Miſſiſippi to take poſſeſſion of the poſts on the eaſt bank of the river, to the north of 31 lat. Not long ago, Gen. Wayne ſent a meſſage to Baron Carondolet, general in chief of this province, enquiring when it would be convenient and agreeable to him to order the ſaid poſts to be evacuated. His excellency the Baron has anſwered, and the anſwer cannot yet have produced the determination you have taken to anticipate the time appointed.—Depending on the friendly arrangements that the two generals had entered into, neither Nogals or this place is yet evacuated, though the neceſſary ſteps are taken to verify it within one month; therefore, I requeſt that you will encamp your troops in the firſt convenient place on either bank of the river, nigh the place where this may be delivered to you, by my adjutant Capt. Stephen Minor. I ſhall with pleaſure ſee your condeſcenſion, as this will be a proof of the good harmony that ſubſiſts between our nations, which is more particularly recommended to us by the king. The preſence of the troops of the United States, while the evacuation of this place is carrying on, would have an appearance of compulſion, which would not be decent to the decorum due to his Catholic Majeſty, when ſo intimately allied to the United States of America.

As ſoon as the military ſtores are embarked, I ſhall do myſelf the honour to acquaint you with it, and then will be very happy to ſee you here, and to be perſonally acquainted with you.

I am with the higheſt conſideration,
Sir, your moſt humble
Obedient ſervant,
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.
Natchez, 25th March, 1797.
Capt. Pope.

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[No. IX.]

Don Manuel Gayoſo de Lemos to Lieut. Pope.

Natchez, 1ſt April, 1797.

SIR,

SINCE I addreſſed you by Major Minor, I have received orders from his excellency baron Carondelet, general in chief of this province, to ſuſpend the evacuation of the poſts within my juriſdiction, until our court has ſettled with the United States of America, ſome difficulties which can be levelled only by our reſpective miniſters. The perfect peace and harmony ſubſiſting between the two nations, do not allow us to doubt but we ſhall ſhortly receive intelligence concerning the reſults of this ſuſpenſion. It is my duty to inform you of this circumſtance, and at the ſame time to offer you any aſſiſtance that you may be in need of at the Walnut Hills, and give you every proof of our diſpoſition to keep up a good underſtanding and ſincere friendſhip with the United States.

Notwithſtanding I have already given the neceſſary orders to the commandant of that poſt to prepare convenient accommodation for our troops, I reiterate them by this opportunity, being anxious that you may meet with every poſſible conveniency at this place.

I am, with conſideration, ſir,
Your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.
Alexander Pope, Eſq commanding officer of the troops of the United States of America, at the Walnut Hills.

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[No X.]

Lieutenant Pope to Captain Burguard, commanding officer, Walnut Hills.

Walnut Hills, 11th April, '97.

SIR,

I have this morning, with attention, peruſed two letters from Governor Gayoſo, mentioning a meſſage from General Wayne to Baron Carondolet, general in chief of this province, to know when it would be convenient to him to have the poſts evacuated. I could not know of anticipate the anſwer to Gen. Wayne's meſſage; but on my arrival at Fort Maſſac, was informed by the commanding officer at that place, that the poſts were ready to be evacuated. Agreeably to my orders, and in conſequence of this information, I am now coming forward with my detachment, for the purpoſe of taking poſſeſſion of the loweſt poſt on the Miſſiſippi, the Natchez poſt.

It is my wiſh, as well as that of the U. States, to promote harmony and a friendly exchange of good offices between the United States and the ſubjects of his Catholic Majeſty.

I am with reſpect,
Your very humble ſervant,
PIERCY S. POPE, lieut artil.
Commanding U. S. troops,
Miſſiſippi.
Captain Burguard, commanding officer, Walnut Hills.

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(No. XI.)

Lieutenant Piercy S. Pope, to Don Manuel Gayoſo de Lemos.

Walnut Hills, 15th April, '97.

SIR,

YOUR letter of the 25th of March, and the other of the 1ſt inſt. were both delivered me, by the commanding officer of Nogals yeſterday. I was extremely ſorry that my indiſpoſition was ſuch as prevented an anſwer—I am not acquainted with the circumſtance of General Wayne having ſent a meſſage enquiring when it would be convenient to evacuate the poſts. I am unacquainted with the anſwer to this enquiry, nor did I anticipate the time appointed for their delivery; for the firſt information received by me on the ſubject was at Fort Maſſac, which, together with my orders or inſtructions, induced me to ſuppoſe a delay for receiving the poſts would be improper. I have agreeably to your requeſt, encamped my troops on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, immediately above Nogals. I aſſure you it is with pleaſure I have to acknowledge the polite treatment and attention my troops have receved ſince their arrival at this place from the commandant; and reſt aſſured, that nothing ſhall be wanting on my part to cultivate that preſent intereſting harmony which is between the two nations; nothing will give me more pleaſure than to be perſonally acquainted with you when convenience will permit.

I am, with the higheſt reſpect,
Your very humble ſervant,
PIERCY S. POPE, lieut. artil.
Commanding U. S. troops,
Miſſiſippi.

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[No XII.]

Don Manuel Gayoſo de Lemos, to Lieut. Piercy S. Pope.

Natchez, 17th April, 1797.

SIR,

By the commandant of that poſt I am informed of your arrival there, with the troops under your command, and he has alſo ſent me the letter that you wrote to him, acknowledging the reception of my two.

The particular reaſons that for the preſent have ſuſpended the evacuation of the poſt, do not affect the treaty in any other reſpect; and theſe will ſoon be ſettled between his Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America, they being of a nature that only wants an explanation, therefore it has been my moſt earneſt wiſh to keep the ſettlements in peace and quiet until that political change takes place.

As I expect you might come down before an information of this incident could reach you, I provided the moſt convenient barracks that I could for your troops at that poſt, wiſhing to ſhew the United States the greateſt attention to their troop; and in conſequence of this diſpoſition, having conferred with the honorable Andrew Ellicott, we have agreed that you ſhould remove to this place, to encamp in its vicinity, where you may be aſſiſted with every thing more conveniently. By this opportunity I forward the correſpondent orders to the commandant of that poſt, who will do every thing neceſſary to facilitate and expedite your deſcent, which I hope will be ſpeedy, as I flatter myſelf with the proſpect of much ſatisfaction in forming your acquaintance.

I have the honor to be,
With due conſideration, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.
P. S. Pope, Eſquire.

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[No. XIII.]

From the ſame to the ſame.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you that the commandant general of this province deſires me to inform you that his Majeſty's envoy in the United States has given him the intelligence of an attack propoſed againſt our part of the Illinois by the Britiſh from Canada; and as ſuch an expedition cannot take place without paſſing through the territory of the United States, ſaid envoy did officially communicate what was neceſſary to the ſecretary of ſtate of the United States, requiring that convenient orders ſhould be iſſued to have their territory reſpected and provide for their own ſafety; which we doubt not but the United States will acquieſce to, in conſequence of the treaty and the good harmony which ſubſiſts between the United States and his Majeſty.

The ſaid commander general of this province in conſequence of the foregoing information finds himſelf under the neceſſity of putting in a ſtate of defence ſeveral points of this river, and particularly Nogalls to cover Lower Louiſiana, and in caſe the Britiſh ſhould ſucceed in their projects againſt Illinois; for which purpoſe a convenient force ſhall be ſent to Nogalls to repair and defend that poſt, which, far from being againſt the intereſt of the United States of America, will in caſe of being agreed to, leave the military poſt in that ſtate which it may be found

As this is a powerful reaſon in addition to thoſe offered before, to ſuſpend the evacuation of theſe poſts, and of running the line, as our attention is entirely drawn towards the defence of the province the ſaid commander general, orders me to tranſmit you this official communication, and, in conſequence of the unavoidable delay, to repeat to you in his name the propoſal of remaining here to go down to Lower Louiſiana, or as he thinks might be preferable to remove to Villa Gayoſo, where there are ſufficient buildings to accommodate both you and your troops; this inſinuation being an effect of the deſire we have to ſhew every degree of conſideration, as a proof of our diſpoſition to improve the friendſhip between our nations, aſſuring you that, in any part that you ſhould determine to remove or ſtay the commander general of this province will facilitate every convenience in his power for your ſatisfaction.

I have the honor to be,
With the higheſt conſideration, Sir,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.
Natchez, 1ſt May, 1797.
Capt. P. S. Pope.

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[No. XIV.]

Lieutenant Piercy S. Pope, to Don Manuel Gayoſo de Lemos.

Camp, 2d May, 1797.

SIR,

Your letter of yeſterday was delivered me by your adjutant, capt. Stephen Minor. The governor general has, as appears from your letter to me, requeſted that I ſhould be informed of a propoſed attack on your part of the Illinois county by the Britiſh force of Canada, and that ſuch an expedition cannot take place without paſſing through the territory of the United States. I have not a doubt but that the United States have made ſuch arrangements as will ſecure to them the reſpect due the nation, and that at the ſame time every preparation has been made to carry into effect with ſtrictneſs the late treaty between his moſt Catholic Majeſty and the United States.

The ſecond part of your letter more particularly concerns me, as a longer delay of the evacuation of the Walnut Hills and Natchez, I cannot poſſibly conſider in any other light than an indirect violation of the late treaty.

The landing of any troops for the purpoſe of fortifying or reinforcing Nogalls, or any other poſt above a due eaſt and weſt line to be drawn 33 min. and 46 ſec. ſouth from Mr. Ellicott's preſent encampment, will be highly improper, and no doubt conſider as a direct attack upon the honor of the United States, as well as the liberties of the citizens, and an invaſion of a part of our territory, there being no war between the United States and Great Britain, the latter power would have every reaſon of complaint ſhould ſuch a meaſure be ſuffered. I now proceed to the third and laſt part of your letter, and cannot ſuppoſe the reaſons offered for a longer detention of the poſts within the United States, and running the line, ſufficient. The fortifying or remaining in force againſt your enemies within the territory of the United States, when holding the oppoſite ſide of the Miſſiſippi, where you may with equal eaſe oppoſe your enemies, may be productive of diſagreeable conſequences to both our nations.

I have the honor to return you my ſincere thanks, for your friendſhip and polite attention to myſelf and troops, and at the ſame time to inform you, that my preſent eligible ſituation ſupercedes the neceſſity of a removal.

I am with due reſpect,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
PIERCY S. POPE, Lieutenant.
Artilly. com. U. S. troops Miſſiſippi.

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[No. XV.]

From Don Manuel Gayoſo de Lemos, to Lieutenant P. Pope, dated Natchez, 3d May, 1797.

SIR,

Yeſterday, by Lieut. John M'Clary, I received your anſwer to my communication of the day before. I am ſorry to find the conſtruction you give to ſuch an official information, which leaves no room of doubt

The project of an attack by the Britiſh in Canada, is poſitive, and in conſequence thereof, it is the duty of the commander general of this province to oppoſe it by every means in his power, though the probability is, that they will not be able to carry their plan into execution, as we rely on the friendſhip of the United States, who certainly will not voluntarily permit ſuch an armed force to paſs through their territory, to attack the dominions of his Majeſty; but, as when ſuch an expedition was propoſed, the Britiſh knew very well that to accompliſh it they muſt neceſſarily paſs through the territory of the United States, they certainly have had it in view either to paſs the poſts by ſurpriſe, or ſome other combination that ſecured to them the means of reaching Illinois: It is to prevent the effects of ſuch an event that the ſaid commander general takes every meaſure to obſtruct their ſucceſs at their firſt approach, or a continuation of it, if fortune ſhould favor them in Upper Louiſiana.

We are far from acting in a manner as to alter the good underſtanding that happily ſubſiſts between our nations. Political reaſons have cauſed a ſuſpenſion of the evacuation of theſe poſts; reaſons that are to be ſettled miniſterially, and that are out of my line to controvert. My duty is to comply with the ſuperior orders of my general in chief, which are poſitively to keep the beſt harmony with you, and attend to every other object concerning the ſafety of this province.

There is no reaſon to apprehend that the treaty between the United States of America and his Majeſty will not take place in every point, the delay experienced with regard to one part of it, is not a violation of the treaty, and is only referred to the regular miniſterial procedure, which, when ſettled, will be exactly complied with; in the mean while, no alteration can take place, nor can any part of his Majeſty's dominions be conſidered alienated, delivered in a ſolemn and regular manner, and until that period the dominion of his Majeſty does not ceaſe.

The communication that the commander general of this province has ordered me to impart to you, is a ſtriking proof of the good underſtanding that he is deſirous to cultivate, by informing you of ſo important circumſtance that concerns both our nations, without expecting that you would offer any objections to the indiſpenſible diſpoſitions that he finds neceſſary for the ſafety of the province.

As your answer is of a nature that requires the immediate communication of it to my general in chief, I request you to inform me further, if you have positive orders to make the objections that you have signified to me, as it must necessarily influence the conduct of the king my master, towards the United States of America; and as likewise this is a necessary step to justify that I have not been negligent in requiring this important intelligence.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest esteem,
Your most humble obedient servant,
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS,
Brigadier General, and Governor of Natchez.
Lieutenant Piercy Smith Pope.

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[No. XVI.]

From Lieutenant Piercy Pope, to don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, dated
Camp, 5th of May, 1797.

SIR,

I received your letter by capt. Minor, requesting of me to be informed whether I had positive orders for the objections I made in reply to your letter of the first instant. I have no official information from the United States of any pending negociations that respects the late treaty, and consequently have every reason to suppose that the United States consider the treaty carried into effect as far as respects the evacuation of the posts on the east side of the Mississippi, above the 31st degree, north latitude, and therefore conclude that any reinforcement or additional works will have a tendency to disturb that harmony which at present happily prevails between the two nations, and which I am directed to cultivate.

You told me yesterday that you had received information from a gentleman, that I intended to attack the garrison at this place. I now request that you will discover the author, that he may have it in his power to acquit himself of this assertion, or be brought to that just tribunal a crime of so henious a nature merits, as the informer has been guilty of.

I am, with consideration,
Your very humble servant,
PIERCY S. POPE, lieut. artil.
Commanding U. S. troops,
Mississippi.

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[No. XVII.]

From Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, to lieutenant Piercy Pope, dated
Natchez, 6th May, 1797.

SIR,

I received your letter dated the 5th inst. delivered me by lieutenant John M'Clary, in reply to mine of the 3d, by which, and by our conferences, I am persuaded of your disposition to cultivate that good harmony that is justly due to our nations. On my part, I pledge my honour to you, that I shall invariably continue considering you, not only as I do every individual of your nation, but yet more particularly under the sacred view of its representatives, as likewise every person under your command, and under the direction of the honourable Andrew Ellicott.

I do assure you, likewise, that my conduct shall be such, as not to merit the reflection of your nation, nor expose mine to any contest on account thereof—being answerable by my duty, and by my honour, to act with such propriety as will justify me in my public capacity.

With regard to the person that gave the information, that in my familiar conversation I communicated to you, must be dispised, and others discontenanced, both by you and by me, as our situations are sacred, and only subject to the alterations unanimously agreed upon by our nations.

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WAR OFFICE, June 30th, 1797.

I have compared the foregoing Documents, numbered from 1 to 18 inclusive, and do certify the same to be true extracts and copies from the records and files of this office.

JOHN STAGG, Jun Chief Clerk.

PORTSMOUTH, July 1.

Frigate of the United States!

On Thursday last, a beautiful copper bottomed frigate pierced for 36 guns, was launched from the navy yard, into her destined element. Said ship was built by colonel James Hacket, on contract with the United States, and is supposed to be designed as a present for, or in part payment of treaty stipulations, with the Dey of Algiers.—The timber and plank were all well seasoned, and of the best quality that could be procured in the Eastern states. The workmanship is allowed by good judges, to have been executed in a very masterly and superior style. Capt. Thomas Thompson, of Portsmouth, superintendant for building and equipping the frigate for sea, agreeably to his directions from the secretary of war, has been extremely particular in his attention to the materials and workmanship, both of which are certainly of the first quality and manner, and prove this gentleman's capacity and talents to execute so valuable a trust, as giving celibrity to American artificers in the most distant regions. Josiah Fox, of Philadelphia, navy constructor, draughted and moulded the frigate, which we trust will long remain, as one of the many monuments of his professional abilities. The frigate was raised the 20th of October, but nothing material was effected, until the 1st of February, since which the building has rapidly progressed, and notwithstanding the wetness of the season, Mr Hacket launched her several days before his contract expired. This makes the 4th ship of war that he has built and launched for the United States, and we are in hopes that a fifth will be added, whose keel is already laid. Colonel Hacket is a faithful, honest servant to the public, and merits their attention, as truly deserving of his employers.

What is a little remarkable in the expedition used with the Algerine frigate, the Lion Head, and planned for the purpose of putting under the copper sheathing, was all in Philadelphia, 18 days ago, yet she was completely sheathed, and the head set prior to her being launched.

SALEM, July 7.

Captain Bray, in the brig Mercury, arrived at Marblehead yesterday, in 30 days from Lisbon—She left there June 4. By capt. Hinckley a passenger in the above brig, we are informed, that two days before he sailed, he was told by Mr. Dorman, a reputable English merchant in Lisbon, that an English frigate had that moment arrived from Portsmouth, having slipped her cables, and brought intelligence that the mutiny on board the grand English fleet had arisen to such a height, that an engagement had actually commenced between several ships, and it was conjectured, that this frigate was dispatched to give intelligence to the grand fleet of Admiral Jervis—The passage of the English frigate is not mentioned, nor was it known by captain Hinckley.

N. B. Capt. Hinckley had read, previous to this intelligence, in the English newspapers, the accounts of the mutiny in the fleet at Portsmouth.

Previous to the arrival of this frigate, there were three mails due at Lisbon from England—which had excited considerable alarm.

It was currently reported at Lisbon, and generally believed, that Mr. Pitt had absconded from England—or rather he dared not appear in public, and was obliged to continue in cog.

Admiral Jervis still continued the blockade of Cadiz—and expected every day to receive orders to attack and take the city—which it was said he would effect, as the Spanish ships were all dismantled, and could make but a feeble resistance. Several English men of war lay almost within reach of the cannon from the Spanish batteries.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

Citizen Monroe, late Minister to the Republic of France, with his lady, arrived in this city yesterday, in the mail stage from Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated June 25.

"We have just received news from Detroit, that a party of French and Indians have carried an American post on the Ohio; and the commandant of Detroit had dispatched 150 men to their relief."

[We apprehend the foregoing relates to the detachment of troops mentioned by Col Hamtramck, in the papers now published—and that the taking of a fort is not true.]

Last Monday Dr. Romayne, of this city, was taken by order of the Executive of the United States, and with his papers conducted to Philadelphia, in custody of the Marshall. We understand some letters from Mr. Blount were among his papers.

It is well known that Dr. Romayne has been in England and France.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

In the Senate, on Saturday morning, the order of the day was called for on the motion for expelling William Blount from his seat in the senate (which was on Friday postponed to take into consideration the message of the House of Representatives) and Mr. Martin and Mr. Cocke were sworn by a magistrate who attended for the purpose, and interrogated as to the hand writing of Mr. Blount, which they substantiated. The business had not been far proceeded with, when Mr. Blount took his seat, and informed the house Messrs. Dallas and Ingersoll, his council, were ready to plead in his defence. They were allowed to take their seats at the bar of the House, and Mr. Dallas commenced the defence in a very able and ingenious address which occupied more than three hours.

Mr. Ingersoll followed him in a speech of nearly two hours. These gentlemen had recourse to every precedent which could be produced from history, and to every argument which ability and ingenuity could suggest. They particularly relied on the ground that the *punishment* of an offender should in no case precede the *trial*, and that to expel Mr. Blount from his seat at this time, would be to do what could only be done, provided he was found guilty of the impeachment preferred, which however, they denied the right of the House of Representatives to prefer.

The defence being finished, Mr. Ross rose and in a very luminous speech examined all the arguments which had been adduced by the counsel, and shewed their want of solidity. He justified the expulsion of Mr. Blount from his seat, on the evidence which they had of his unworthiness to fill it; and appealed very forcibly on the feelings of the house as to the nature of the crime of which he stood charged, and as to what might have been the consequence had his plans been carried into effect. This speech seemed to have great effect on the house, and after some other members had offered a few words on the occasion, Mr. Bloodworth moved to postpone the business till Monday. The yeas and nays were taken upon the question, and it was negatived 19 to 7. The question was then put on the expulsion, and carried by yeas and nays, 26 to 1. The negative vote was Mr. Tatewell's.

After this decision had taken place, Mr. Blount's bail delivered him up, and he was taken into the custody of the messenger of the Senate.

July 11.

William Smith, Esq. Representative of the state of South-Carolina, in the House of Representatives of the United States, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal.

Yesterday, pursuant to the former resolution of both houses, the extraordinary session of Congress closed.

The Senate notified the house of the measures they had taken in respect to Mr William Blount, a late senator, in regard to the conspiracy he had engaged in with the British to invade the Spanish territory, not as the British minister had disavowed, of Louisiana, but of the adjacent country of the Floridas—as has been detailed.

Both houses continued shut on the transaction of business, consequently, we can only state what was current abroad, concerning the business, supposed to have engaged the lower house, and we understood it to have been the appointment of a committee authorised to prosecute enquiries concerning the recent conspiracy against the peace of the United States during the recess of Congress, in order to the more simple and perfect developement of evidence and the substantiation of the impeachment against governor Blount. We heard it said that Mr. Sitgreaves and Mr. Harper are of the committee, further we have not learned.

Much important information is said to have been obtained within the two last days, on the subject of the plot, among governor Blount's baggage—but although it has been reported, that efforts were making to smother all further discovery and exposition of persons, we have the best reason to believe that no intelligence will be suppressed, nor any person screened, who has been found a party in the disgraceful and horrible conspiracy.

Governor Blount has given the moderate security demanded of him, and was seen on Sunday several miles from Philadelphia on his way to the frontiers.

It is reported that the person of consequence who went to England on the business of the conspiracy, resides at New-York at this time.

William Blount as might have been expected, is gone off. It could not be imagined, that a man engaged in a plot of such importance as that in which he had an agency, and one whose accomplices were of such consequence, should be bound down to this spot by the paltry sum of 2000 dollars.

There is much mystery in this part of the conduct of certain senators. On the first day's debate upon the subject of the conspiracy—it was warmly insisted that 50,000 dollars would not be an excessive security for the appearance of William Blount to take his trial; it was represented as extremely dangerous to suffer a man of his cast to be set at liberty to pursue his machinations against the peace of this country—and the importance of his presence at the trial for impeachment was contended for on this further ground, that it must greatly assist in driving to the bottom of this mysterious affair. The next day, however, without any change of circumstances, the 50,000 dollars were reduced to 2000, and the man has gone off with the secret. It is hoped, however, that sufficient evidence may yet be procured to unveal the whole plot.

It is said, on pretty good authority, that William Blount went towards New-York.

July 13

The following is the conclusion of a letter to the Secretary of State from the Spanish Minister—published this morning in a pamphlet from the Office of the Aurora.

"After having followed you step by step through the various points of your report to the President, I shall make a short compendium of such as arise from this letter; from which it results,

1. That on the 27th of February, I gave you sufficient particulars respecting the intended expedition, to have attracted the attention of this government.

2. That although to this verbal communication, I added another in writing on the 2d of March, the President had not the least knowledge of it on the 9th of the same month, and that without doubt you must have had very powerful motives to prevent you from communicating it to him.

3. That it does not appear by the documents presented by the Secretary of War, that government had given orders to the military commanders to cause the territory and neutrality of the United States to be respected.

4. That you made to the English Minister a communication, which in my opinion you ought not, and that even if you thought it necessary, you delayed doing it for two months, that is, from the 27th of February to the 28th of April, although it respected a most urgent and important object.

5. That the Baron de Carondolet could very well have received my letters, without its necessarily following that his had come to hand.

6. That the Baron did not represent Mr. Ellicott's not writing to him officially as a *complaint*, but as an *observation*, and that in fact he never has done it in those terms.

7. That the proofs you alledge to exculpate Mr. Ellicott, respecting his intentions of taking the Fort of Natchez by surprize, are purely negative.

8. That it is not merely *pretences*, but very powerful reasons, which have impeded the evacuation of the Posts, and the running of the boundary line.

9. That the insinuations in which you are willing to persuade the American people that our armin, is directed against them, are unjust as well as unfounded; as by Mr. Blount's letter it is clearly demonstrated to be a precaution for the mere purpose of defence.

10. That you evidently contradict yourself, when on one hand you are pleased to attribute to us the movements of the Indians, and in the very next paragraph you shew it might proceed from American citizens, as it actually does according to Mr. Blount's letter; and that he acted with the knowledge and intelligence of the very same British Minister, in whose private notes, *without signature, and perhaps not his hand writing*, you place such implicit confidence.

11. That although in all your official communications, you have always manifested to me that the American government knew of nothing which indicated any foundation for my suspicions, Mr. Blount's letter clearly proves that I was perfectly in the right.

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I have thus fulfilled a very disagreeable duty. Always desirous to contribute to strengthen the bands of friendship which unite Spain and America, and to which their situation, their wants and resources, invite them, I have seen with the most profound grief, that the language and tenor of your communication to the President, is not, in my opinion, calculated to promote so desirable an object to us all. For my part, although I shall leave nothing undone, to cement the union and harmony with a nation which I respect; neither shall I ever suffer the interests of the king, my master, in any case whatever, to be sacrificed to an unjust partiality.

I pray God to preserve you many years.
Your most obedient humble servant,
CARLOS MARTINEZ DE YRUJO.
Philadelphia, July 11, 1797.

PETERSBURG, July 21.

Accounts from the western parts of the United States mention, that the Indians are generally in motion, and that a rupture is expected with them.

The ship Asia, an American vessel, from the East Indies, was taken a few days ago off the Capes of Delaware, by a French privateer.

Departed this life, in this town, Mr. *David Rainey*, Miss *Harriot Phile*, and Mrs. *Maitland*, spouse of Mr. William Maitland.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT WAGGON HORSES, and Two WAGGONS, with GEARS. For terms, apply at Mr. DANIEL DODSON'S.

July 19, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on the 28th day of August next, on the premises,

A PLANTATION called BELLE-VUE, about 4 miles from Petersburg, in Chesterfield county, on the Appomattox river, containing by estimation 304 acres, at present in the occupancy of the subscriber—there is on it a small dwelling house, and several useful out-houses. A more particular description is unnecessary, as it is presumed, any person inclinable to purchase, will first view the premises. The terms of sale will be made known at the time.

ALSO one other Plantation in Powhatan county, in the neighbourhood of Mr. Brett Randolph, formerly the property of Henry Skipwith, Esq. and known by the name of Red Lane—it is at present in the occupancy of Mr Montague. This tract contains by estimation six hundred acres; it is well watered, and particularly adapted to the culture of wheat—there is on it a convenient dwelling house, several useful out-houses, (amongst which is a storehouse, and the stand a very good one for a country store: and if more convenient to purchasers, and application made previous to the sale, it will be divided into two or more lots. The sale will take place on the fourth day of September next on the premises. One third of the purchase money will probably be required in hand, for the balance a generous credit will be given.

ALSO one other Plantation in Lunenburg county, on the Flat Rock creek, adjoining the land of the Rev Mr. Craig, dec. Mr. Thomas Tabb, and Mr. John Kirby; containing by estimation, about 500 acres.—On it there is a dwelling house, several useful out houses, and an excellent apple orchard. The land is well watered, and of inferior point of quality to any in that neighbourhood. The sale will take place on the premises, on the 8th day of September next—a part of the purchase money for this also, will probably be required in hand, and reasonable credit for the balance. Indisputable titles of general warranty will be made to the whole, on the payment of the last instalments, or sooner if required on sufficient securities being given for the purchase money.

These lands are sold under the *will* of John May, deceased, and for the benefit of the creditors, by the subscriber, in behalf of the *Executrix* who has lately qualified. And as the *will* of the deceased subject the whole of his *lands* to the payment of his debts, the subscriber is determined to sell as much as will be sufficient for that purpose, as soon as the titles can be clearly ascertained, to such as are in the state of Kentucky: and those claims against the estate which have been delivered to the late administrator, (Mr. David Ross) will be particularly attended to, by THOMAS LEWIS

Acting in behalf of the Executrix.

Belle-Vue, July 18, 1797. (e 5)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of Land lying on Hound's creek, in the county of Lunenburg, containing 760 acres, the plantation in good order, and sufficient to work eight or ten hands to advantage; on it there is a good dwelling-house, and other convenient out houses suitable for the accommodation of a large family; also there are good orchards of peach and apple trees, the situation is remarkably healthy, possessing the advantages of fine springs of water, a respectable and agreeable neighbourhood, is very convenient to mills, churches, and courthouse; about one third of this tract is adapted to the culture of wheat and tobacco, the rest is good corn land and lies well to receive manure.—Also another tract of land lying on Cedar creek in the same county, containing 364 acres, the plantation is fresh, and land cleared sufficient to work four or five hands; there are some convenient buildings and good orchards on it—the situation possesses so many conveniences as to render it a very agreeable one. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the execution of title deeds, the balance will be made easy to the purchaser.—Likely Negroes and Horses will be received in part payment—application to be made to the subscriber, who resides on the first mentioned premises.

JAMES BUFORD.

Lunenburg county, July 20, 1797. (5)

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Mecklenburg county, the 12th of June, a Bay MARE, 3 years old, 4 feet 5 inches high, a star in her forehead, a snip on her nose, her hind feet white, neither docked or branded. Prized and appraised to Nine Pounds.

MARTHA JONES.

July 1, 1797. (3)

TAKEN up on the subscriber's plantation, on Butterwood creek, in the upper end of Dinwiddie county, a bright bay MARE, with a star in her forehead, a snip on her nose, a small white spot on the left rump, and a wart on the left flank, about 8 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high. Appraised to Eighteen Pounds.

July 17, 1797. FRANCIS MUIR.

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday, the 24th Inst. at 12 o'clock on the Premises,

Will be SOLD to the Highest Bidder, a Credit of 60 Days;

ALL that LOT of GROUND with the BRICK BUILDING and other Improvements thereon, situated in Water-street, opposite Durell's Tavern; which were lately sold by David Rainey to Peter Bainbridge, and conveyed by deed to Eleanor Bainbridge, in fee-simple.

W. HAXALL, V. M.

Petersburg, June 11, 1797.

N. B. A discount will be allowed for Ready-Money, if the Purchaser prefers prompt Payment.

Samuel Myers & Brothers,

WISH to sell the HOUSE and LOT in Blandford, now in the occupancy of Mr Ebenezer Stott; poſſeſſion to be given on the firſt day of April 1798 —The terms will be made known at their Store on Bollingbrook-ſtreet.

Peterſburg, June 13, 1797.

THE Copartnerſhip of SAMUEL MYERS & BROTHERS, will be diſſolved by mutual conſent on the firſt day of Auguſt next. Thoſe, therefore, who are indebted to the ſaid firm, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment without delay; and thoſe who have claims, are deſired to exhibit them.

SAMUEL MYERS.
M M MYERS.
SAMSON M MYERS.

Peterſburg, June 13, 1797.

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have juſt received their SPRING ASSORTMENT amongſt which are

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hoſe and Gloves, Silk and Muſlin Shawls, Muſlins of every diſcription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Oſtrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muſlinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797. tf.

GIBSON & MACKENZIE,

Have juſt received
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, by Wholeſale, two doors above the Printing-Office, Bollingbrook ſtreet.

Peterſburg, June 8, 1797. (8w.)

For Sale by the Subſcriber,

Teneriffe WINE, in Pipes.
Antigua RUM, in Hhds.
SALT, in Sacks.
Queen's WARE, in Hhds.
JUGS and Butter POTS, in Crates.
PIPES long and ſhort, in Boxes.
Black Quart BOTTLES, in Hampers, of one groce each.
NAILS, 4d 6d 8d 10d 20d. in Caſks.
Beſt Double Glouceſter CHEESE.
London PORTER, in Caſks, of 10 dozen.
Taunton ALE, in do
Engliſh TRIPE, in Kegs.
Ox TONGUES, in do
Weeding and Hilling HOES, in Caſks, of 6 dozen.

All of which he will ſell on moderate terms.

DAVID ANDERSON.

July 13, 1797. (6)

Wanted Immediately

A YOUNG MAN, of reputable connections, and good character, as an aſſiſtant in a ſtore; he muſt be acquainted with Book keeping. A perſon thus qualified, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

JOHN ELLIS.

Who has FOR SALE,

A Large and Elegant Aſſortment of

FANCY GOODS,

On the loweſt terms for Caſh

J ELLIS.

Peterſburg, July 18, 1797. (tf.)

DOCTOR PERKINS's *Patent Metallic Points,*

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Peterſburg (If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 8, 1797.

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To the Sheriff of Greenſville county, greeting!

WE command you to ſummon Benjamin Smith, if he be found in your bailiwick, to appear before our juſtices of our ſaid County Court of Quarterly Seſſions, at the Courthouſe of our ſaid county, on the firſt day of next Auguſt Court, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him by Edward Smith, and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of £ 100, and have then there this writ.

Witneſs Peter Pelham Clerk of our ſaid court at the Courthouſe, the 20th day of May, 1797, in the 21ſt year of the Commonwealth.

(8w.) P. PELHAM, Clerk.

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he ſtill continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, eſpecially the female ſex, this beautiful accompliſhment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a conſtant ſource of variegated amuſement and pleaſure. He alſo profeſſes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the moſt reaſonable terms. He will wait on any perſon at their own houſe, where it is not convenient or agreeable for them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther diſtant than thirty or forty miles, provided a ſufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, ſo as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that muſt neceſſarily accompany ſuch an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, ſo that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Peterſburg, May 3, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-Houſe is in Bollingbrook ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Printing Office.

Twenty Dollars Reward

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 12th ultimo, a Mulatto Fellow named TIM, I believe he is part Indian—He is a ſtout young fellow, about 25 years of age, was once cut in one of his wriſts, I believe on his right, which has occaſioned his hand to be ſtiff ſo that he cannot ſhut it as the other, he has alſo a ſcar on his lip.

Any perſon who will deliver the fellow to me, or ſecure him in jail, ſo that I get him, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable expences

H MURFREE.

N C. Murfreeſborough, July 3, 1797. 4w

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the late Devereux J. Manley, dec. are requeſted to make them known as ſpeedy as poſſible, that proviſion may be made for diſcharging the ſame—and all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate, will pleaſe to take notice, that all accounts remaining unſettled the laſt of Auguſt next will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without reſpect to perſons.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

Peterſburg, May 24, 1797 (9w.)

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Saturday the 22d day of the preſent month, in Dinwiddie county, 24 miles from Peterſburg, on the Hicks Ford road, on the premiles,

ALL the Right, Title, and Intereſt, which Thomas Tarply has in and to one certain tract of 224½ acres of land, as is deſcribed in a deed of truſt executed by the ſaid Tarply, to ſecure the payment of a debt due from him to Peter and John Byſer.—Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold on the ſame terms, four likely negroes, for the purpoſe expreſſed in the ſaid deed.

JACOB HOFFMAN, Truſtee.

Peterſburg, July 6, 1797.

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000 ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500 ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100 ditto	700
12 ditto of	50 ditto	600
400 ditto of	10 ditto	4000
3 do. laſt drawn	500 ditto	1500
426 Prizes		11800
704 Blanks		
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is		15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme		3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-houſe on Thurſday the firſt day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finiſhed. The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL ſtock of CATTLE, SHEEP, HORSES, and HOGS, ſeveral Virginia born NEGROES; having purchaſed of Mr. Thomas Clay an eſtate of ſuch property, more than I want;—alſo wiſh to raiſe out of the ſame, or part thereof, ſome ready caſh.

PHILIP WATKINS.

Dinwiddie, July 15, 1797. (4t)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively briſk workman. His countenance is very good—When ſpoken to, he converſes with eaſe and confidence, and is pretty ſagacious. I purchaſed the ſaid fellow laſt fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whoſe name he has been twice adverniſed in the Richmond news-papers. During his laſt runaway trip (laſt ſummer) he was employed for a conſiderable length of time, by ſome perſon near Dumfries, from which circumſtance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all perſons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and maſters of veſſels, or others, from carrying him out of this ſtate. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional ſum, in proportion to the diſtance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the uſual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is cuſtomary for them to poſſeſs. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT valuable place the ſubſcriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouſe, 38 from Peterſburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the beſt ſtands for a Store, being central of a wealthy ſettlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and eaſy to work, the greateſt part of it good obacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good ſprings convenient, and one of the beſt places for raiſing of hogs, &c —there is enough cleared land in the beſt order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings conſiſt of a very convenient dwelling-houſe, ſituated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two ſtory high, three chimneys with ſeven fire places—alſo ſeveral other buildings which will anſwer for a Store, and other out houſes. Any further deſcription is unneceſſary, as the purchaſer would wiſh to view the premiſes, which may be ſeen at any time on application to the ſubſcriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I aſk being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a diſcount of 12½ per cent. ſhall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co. are hereby informed, that the ſubſcribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the ſtore in Charlotte county, kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewiſe appointed Mr. Nathan Fiecher, of Brunſwick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford.

They have alſo appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney; to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the tranſactions in thoſe different ſtores, are put into theſe gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to ſettle the accounts and grant diſcharges.

Thoſe indebted to the ſaid concern for dealings with David Ruſſell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—alſo thoſe indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their ſtore in Peterſburg, under the direction of William Cole, will pleaſe take notice, that the ſubſcribers are excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the ſaid Companys; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attornies abovementioned, will only be good againſt the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D. C & Co.
COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co. and James King, Sen.

Peterſburg, May 24, 1797. (tf)

I WISH TO SELL,

THAT well known Plantation in Prince George county, near the old Courthouſe, containing about 300 acres, not more than one half cleared, and that which is to cut, remarkable well timbered with Pine Oak and Hickory growth; the Land remarkable free and eaſy to work, and think I may with propriety ſay, as fertile as any to be found in the neighbourhood; there is, I ſuppoſe, 70 or 80 acres of valuable low ground, the chief of which is crouded with fine Aſh growth; it is remarkably well watered, and bounded on the north by Baily's creek, which is navigable to the higheſt part of the land for a ſmall veſſel—It commands a view of James River, and has many local advantages, ſuch as being very convenient to Mills, the Courthouſe, Church, and is within 7 miles of Peterſburg, and 8 of City-Point by water. If time ſhould be an object with the purchaſer, it will not be diſagreeable to the ſubſcriber.

ANTHONY PENISTON.

Dinwiddie, June 15, 1797. (tf.)

Blank Bills of Lading

For ſale at the Office of the Printer hereof.

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subſcribers offer for ſale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, ſituated on Swift Creek, within 3 miles of Peterſburg.—There are on the premiſes, a bakehouſe, two dwelling-houſes, and every neceſſary out-houſe.

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extenſive buſineſs.

The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaſer, he giving ſatisfactory ſecurity —Poſſeſſion may be had the firſt of October inſuing, and if not ſold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.

Peterſburg July 5, 1797. 1ſt. Oct.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, praying an increaſe of rent to the proprietors of public ware houſes, erected in the Town of Peterſburg, for the reception of Tobacco, and alſo a compenſation to the Inſpectors, for their trouble in receiving, granting receipts, and delivering Tobacco tranſported from the upper warehouſes, and depoſited with them for exportation.

July 6, 1797.

TAKEN UP, by the ſubſcriber, ſome time in the month of February laſt, a ſmall RED STEER, about nine or ten years old, marked with a crop and an under and overkeel in the left ear, and two ſmall overkeels in the right ear white under his belly, and his tail white; alſo, white ſpots on different parts of him—he is blind of one eye, and appears to have been worked —Appraiſed to three pounds.

RICHARD PRYOR.

July 13, 1797. (e 3*)

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in Cheſterfield county, a Dun coloured MARE, about 13 or 14 years old, 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, no brand perceivable —Appraiſed to Three Pounds.

WILLIAM MANN, Sen.

July 15, 1797. (3t)

NOTICE.

ALL perſons that have any juſt claims againſt the eſtate of Capt. Lemuel Peebles, dec. are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted, by the firſt of September next, as proviſion may be made to diſcharge them. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond or open accounts, are requeſted to ſettle them immediately, as the ſituation of the eſtate will not admit of any further indulgence

HEARTWELL PEEBLES, Ex'or.

Prince George, July 12, 1797. (6p.)

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the town of Peterſburg, a well made Sorrel

HORSE,

4 feet 8 inches high, about 7 years old, has a lump on his back occaſioned by being hurt with a ſaddle, thin hanging mane and bob tail, paces, trots and gallops, and has good ſpirit.—Who ever will deliver him to the ſubſcriber living on High Street, Peterſburg, ſhall receive the above reward.

WALKER JONES.

July 13, 1797. (3)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, in April laſt, a Negro Carpenter Named

DICK,

The property of Mrs. S. Hollaway; he is of a dark mulatto complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and has remarkable white teeth, a plauſible talking artful fellow, and tolerable good houſe carpenter, carried off tools with him, and is ſuppoſed to be jobbing about in the neighbourhood, under the protection of a forged paſs—has a wife at W. Morgan's, in Prince George county, about 8 or 9 miles from town, where it is probable he harbours.—The above reward will be paid on delivering him to me, or ſecure him ſo that I get him again.

ALEXANDER HORSBURGH.

July 13, 1797 (6)

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 30th ultimo,

FRANK,

a bright mulatto, about 19 years old, with ſhort hair, good features, a ſmiling countenance, is ſhort of ſtature, and ſtout made—he was cloathed as crop negroes uſually are; he has been accuſtomed to waiting in the houſe, attending the ſtable, and riding races. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering him to me in Prince George county, or ſecuring him in any jail ſo that I get him again.—I ſuſpect he is about Peterſburg.

RICHARD BLAND.

July 9, 1797. 4*